MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1881.

Bijon Opera House - Tor Marcello.

Havely's Lin St. Theater—Commercial Income.

Havely's Nithe's Good on Billie Taylor.

Modicon Square Theater—The Perfector.

Extrapolition Concert Hall—Connet.

Ston and absolve Edite and Marcello. Wallick's Theatre-Tis World. WI door Theater-Pancher

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending June 4, 1831, was: 130.011 Westly 115.172 (bursis) 127.025 Friday 126.757 Saturday

Total for the week .....

## Is There Any Use in Falsehood?

Of course, in an exciting contest like the one now going on in this State between the two wings of the Republican party, a great many falsehoods are put in circulation, and we dare say that honest people are often deluded by them. But are they of any real use after all?

Here, for instance, we find a college professor saying in the columns of the Springfield Republican that Mr. Conkling may possess the great intellectual powers which his admirers attribute to him, "but he has shown them mostly in postmasterships and the like." This means, we suppose, that Mr. Conkling's power as a public man has been due mainly to his efforts in getting people appointed to offices; and this opinion we have often before seen expressed in journals hostile to the Senator.

Now, the truth is that no other Republican leader in our day has depended so little as Mr. CONKLING upon the influence which is exerted by the distribution of offices; and no one has ever paid less attention to that side of politics than Mr. CONKLING has habitually done. Indeed, this part of politics is regarded by him with sincere aversion. He likes that his friends should be promoted and encouraged, of course; but he does not make it his business to get an office for every private voter. Probably there is not another Republican Senator who has not had ten men appointed to places where Mr. Conkling has had one. It has never been his practice to fight party battles by means of patronage; and throughout his public career his appeal has been to principles, to measures, to political consid-

erations, rather than to the spoils of office. Why, then, we shall be asked, did he make such a fuss about Robertson's appointment? Because that was an act of direct hostility toward him and his friends on the part of an Administration which he and they had brought into power, and which had given him promises and pledges of friendship. It was treachery as well as war; and it was sure, if persisted in, to bring the Republican party into danger of destruction. That was why he made the fuss. and not because an office had been given to a man to whom he would not have given one.

We have no special call to defend Mr. CONKLING. Some of his ideas and measures we regard with intense repugnance; but we do not think it is necessary to stand by in silence while he is lied about and charged with being an office broker.

## Typer's Successor.

There are contradictory reports regarding the resignation of Mr. James N. TYNER, First Assistant Postmaster-General. Brady's Washington newspaper, which may be supposed to watch matters at the General Post Office with close attention, announces that Mr. TYNER "has become disgusted with public life," and that, having placed his resignation in the hands of the President some weeks ago," he has left Washington and "will not return to his duties." Gen. BRADY's organ adds that Mr. TYNER'S place was filled on Friday by the appointment of ex-Senator George C.

SPENCER of Alabama. Despatches from Washington, however, deny that Tyner's resignation has yet been accepted, or that SPENCER's appointment has yet been decided upon.

In the interest of honest and efficient manthat Mr Typen's resignation will be accepted, and that ex-Senator SPENCER will not be appointed to the office.

TYNER, like BRADY, was an Indiana appointee, put in office through the influence of the late Senator MORTON in the time of GRANT. While BRADY concerned himself especially with the development and extension of the mail service by stage and mustang in the remote West, with results that have now become tolerably well known to the country, TYNER gave his mind to the manipulation of post offices in the interest of the third term. His familiarity with the business of the department, and his personal and political intimacy with BRADY. make it impossible to imagine that he could be ignorant of the swindles that were practised in the contract bureau during the period when he was second in authority to Judge KEY.

TYNER ought to be out, but Postmaster-General James will discredit his efforts for reform if he helps to put SPENCER in. This carpet-bag ex-Senator, formerly of Alabama, but now, we believe, of Deadwood and elsewhere, is not a person who can be expected to succeed as a reformer. In the Post Office scandals, begun under Grant and continued under Hayes, Key, and Tyner, Mr. Spencer. figured conspicuously as the protector and friend of one of the most notorious jobbers of that time.

# The Mahone Movement.

Mahone's convention at Richmond has carried out the programme originally intended. The main idea of the whole movement is open repudiation of one-third of the State debt, without any honest provision for the remaining two-Wirds, as prescribed in the now notorious RIDDLEBERGER bill, which is the basis of the platform. The rest of the programme is more claptrap, brought in with the hope of misleading Northern opinion, and of securing aid and comfort

from the Administration.

JOHN F. LEWIS, who is nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, with a promise of the next Senatorship in case of success, is now United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia. Charges of fraud, of extortion, and of corrupt collusion were made against this officer. The Attorney-General sent a special agent to find out the truth of the accusations. That agent made a careful investigation as to every charge, and reported as follows, with the testimony in detall covering each case;

"Upon consideration of the above facts, but one on clusion can be drawn, and that is that the Marshal's fine is responsible for grave irregularities and corruption. The manner in which the office has been conducted for the has les no disgrace to the Federal indicary, and a great hardship to the ritigen, the deputy marshals have appropriate archais have suggested in regular traffic is vernment processes apparently recornizing no su-

perfor but their greed for fews." Mr. Lewis became a Republican Senator in the days of reconstruction, and in the

of the State. He joined hands with MAHONE in the repudiating movement, and visited Mentor, at the head of a committee, to procure recognition and support from Gen. he came sway with the promise of succor, and that the President subsequently favored the coalition which gave the Republicans the committees of the Senate and nominated GORHAM and RIDDLEBERGER. In testimony of his good will, Gen. GARFIELD sent Ma-HONE a floral tribute from the conservatory of the White House on the day after his speech, together with a gushing note.

The attempt to cover this coalition scheme with a pretence of reform and of liberal ideas is already a failure. It is known to be a selfish sham, under the lead of a cunning Confederate Brigadier, who told the Senato he had no apology to make there or elsewhere for his endeavor to destroy the Union. The regular and respectable Republicans of Virginia will hold a Convention in August and nominate a full ticket, and they cannot be repudiated at Washington without danger elsewhere.

## Three Great Publishing Concerns.

The last year was one of great prosperity for business, and the religious societies which have been holding their anniversaries in New York and elsewhere profited accordingly. A large amount of money was made, and men were readier and more liberal in responding to the appeals for contributions. Yet even in the best of times a large share of what those societies receive is spent in paying the salaries and expenses of the agents who are sent out to gather in the money. The cost of their machinery is usually very much out of proportion to the results. They pay too high commissions.

One of the oldest and richest of the religious societies is the American Tract Society. It prints and publishes what is called evangelical literature, and therefore it appeals to all the orthodox denominations, though the Methodists and Baptists have publication societies of their own, and the Eniscopalians generally prefer to circulate books and periodicals which are colored to suit the ideas and tastes peculiar to them.

The Tract Society is really a great publishing house, and it has the advantage over private concerns of having a vast community of pious people at its back. therefore does not have to count the cost of production as they do, and it can print books which nobody would buy, and for which there is no popular demand, because religious and philanthropic men and women stand ready to take them off its hands to give away. If they were put in the ordinary channels of trade and subjected to its laws, it is probable that very few of the publications of the Tract Society would be called for by the public. Yet last year the society issued 106 new

publications, which it printed in that rather old-fashioned but very careful style of typography for which it is distinguished. Of these 41 were volumes, and the rest tracts, the whole making over 10,000 pages. It also reprinted nearly 200,000 volumes and about 5,000,000 tracts. The tracts, of course, were all given away by zealous individuals, and there was about one for every ten persons in the Union. It is probable, however, that the paper used in their production was almost entirely wasted. They are a sort of literature for which nearly everybody has a great aversion, and their indiscriminate circulation is more apt to cause disgust than to awaken sinners to their lost condition. Such sensational or vapid publications, which oftener do violence to human nature than appeal to the religious impulses so universal among men, are not wanted, and would not be printed and circulated by wise people who wished to improve

their fellows. The other publications of the Tract So clety are generally not of a kind to a waken popular interest. Many of them are old sermons, doleful biographies, and dull books which nobody is eager for. It is unfortunate that the Tract Society's imprint is usually a warning to readers to let the book alone. That ought not to be so, and i would not be so if a better understanding of the popular taste prevailed among the managers. There is always an enormous natagement of the department, it is to be hoped | ural demand for religious literature of the right sort, but the wrong kind does more harm than good, even if it is given away. \$400,000 last year, and of course spent about the same amount.

Another one of these evangelical publishing societies is the American Sunday School Union, which held its anniversary in Chicago. It prints books and periodicals for children, and competes with private publishers, who have to make money and do not have it given them. The sale of juvenile books is now enormous. Their publication has grown to be one of the most extensive departments of the book trade. Every really good child's book can find a publisher, is sure to be bought in great num bers. Yet religious people think it neces sary to give money to keep up a benevolent concern for the printing of such volumes. It cannot manufacture them any cheaper than the private publishers, and probably the cost of managing it is much greater than that of a regular business house of like proportions. It must, therefore, sell its books for about the same prices as those that rule in the book trade for publications of corresponding size. Moreover, it is not forced like a private publisher to select books for printing according to their actual merit or adaptation to juvenile tastes, and hence its list of publications must be loaded with many unattractive volumes.

Religious people would put their money to better use if they bought suitable children's books published by the ordinary trade, and sent them to the Sunday school libraries. If they want to form a union for planting, increasing, or improving such libraries, let it be for the circulation of the proper volumes, not for the printing of them. The book trade will readily furnish the sort of literature they want, and their money will go further than it does now. The British Bible Society is wise in that matter. It does not manufacture the Bibles it distributes, but buys them at the great discount heavy purchasers can always command.

Besides its publication business, however, the Sunday School Union spends much effort and large sums of money in organizing Sunday schools. On this missionary labor it has laid out \$2,600,000 since its organiza tion more than a half century ago, and last year about \$104,000 was expended in this way. From the first until now it has distributed seven and a quarter millions' worth of publications.

The American Bible Society manufactures lts own Bibles in an enormous establishment opposite the Cooper Union. But Dr. Howard nosny says the King James version, to which it is confined by its charter, is full of faults and inaccuracies. It does not properly render the sacred writings. "There are over six hundred words in that version," he said in a recent speech, "that are not English-obsolete words, and expressions

holder when the people regained possession King James's translators," he added, " had not the opportunity and the means of understanding the original languages we have at present." The inference would seem to be that the American Bible Society ought at GARFIFLD. There is hardly any doubt that once to stop printing this very defective version. The revised Bible is now ready, and if it is manifestly more faithful to the originals than the old, it should be put in the presses of the Bible House. But no matter how much superior it may be to the old version, it is likely to be long before the managers adopt it. They will go on circulating by the million a defective rendering of the Scriptures.

Of these improperly translated Bibles and Testaments the New York Bible Society distributed last year 116,000 volumes. They gave them to immigrants, put them in hotels and steamboats, and scattered them in all directions through the city. One Bible to about every ten persons in New York was given away by them. And they go on distributing the Holy Book at the same rate every year. Are they not overdoing the business and making the Scrip-tures too cheap and common in the eyes of the public? Are they not throwing the Bible about so loosely that reverence for it is impaired?

Now that the new version has come out there is no necessity for giving it away. Half a dozen private publishers issue competing editions of it, and it will be bought by the hundred thousand. It is the great book of the day, and it will be read with real interest by all classes of people. The demand will not have to be manufactured. The Bible will not be forced on unwilling readers, and people will not turn from it with disgust because somebody has tried to cajole them into turning its leaves. It is questionable whether the cause of genuine religion would not gain if the Scriptures were sent out like any other book, and left to win their way like any other, at least in Christian countries. The circulation of the Bible has been pushed, by artificial means, which have nurt its usefulness and made it oftentimes a drug in the market.

### Hayes's Contribution to History.

The public supposed they were done with R. B. HAYES when they heard that he had got back to Fremont and settled down to the enjoyment of his savings. On the contrary, he thrusts himself into notice with fussy eagerness whenever he can.

While occupying Mr. TILDEN's place in the White House, HAYES hated and dreaded Mr. CONKLING more, perhaps, than any other individual of the forty millions who were swindled. The Senator had carefully reviewed the methods by which HAYES had been counted in. He was able to show that the title was as false as the man, and he had conceived a profound and honorable contempt for both. HAYES now makes it a matter of complaint against Mr. CONKLING that he had prepared a speech on the finding of the Electoral Commission, and that its delivery was prevented by the plottings of Senator Morroy, one of the judges of that unconstitutional tribunal, who was unwilling to subject its judgments to a fair and honest review. This confession from HAYES is interesting, and if Mr. MORTON were alive he would hardly thank him for stupidly seeking an occasion to babble the secrets of the conspiracy of 1877.

But HAYES has still another and a worse charge against CONKLING. HAYES says:

"There never would have been a Porren investigation committee but for Connected. The Democrats were lostly oge into it, and only did so at the carnest solicitation of wativo. I will not say be falsified in this case, for ak he really believed that the men on the Louisians Board had entered into a bargain for the sale of that State, and Consume awared Southern Senators that I would from very shame leave the White House in thirty days after the investigation had begun,"

It is a wonderful stretch of charity on the part of Haves to concede that Mr. Conk-LING "really believed" there had been a sale of the votes of Louisiana, when every other intelligent man in the United States knew it to be a fact, and when the price had been publicly paid in Federal patronage to every rascal engaged in the job

# Ex-Senator Howe in the Louvre.

The usefulness of the monetary conference at Paris, in which Mesers. Evants, Thur-MAN, and Howe appear as the representatives of the United States, is still to be demonstrated. One of the Commissioners who does not habitually underrate the im-Still, the Tract Society received about portance of any public service in which he may be concerned, speaks gloomily of the whole business. We do not refer to ex-Senator Hown of Wisconsin. He has said nothing to warrant the belief that he is dissatisfied with his journey abroad at the expense of the Government.

No benevolent person will regret that Mr Howe of Wisconsin has had an opportunity to renew his acquaintance with the work of the old masters, as exhibited in the gallories of the Louvre and elsewhere in Paris. While in the Senate of the United States Mr Howk proved himself to be an art critic of striking originality of views and fearlessness of expression. In January, 1878, for example, he made a stirring speech in favor o accepting as a gift FRANK CARPENTER'S painting of Lincoln signing the Emancipa tion Proclamation, and boldly declared his conviction that as a work of art this picture was fully equal to the masterpiece of LEO-NARDO DA VINCL

The exact language used by Mr. Hown when he instituted this interesting comparison is found in the Congressional Record:

"The public and artists never agree about the merit f a painting: but this one is widely known, and it has engraved and chromoed, and distrib widely probably then any painting that has been pro-

fuced in this country.

"It is omittled 'The Signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation.' It was painted at the White House, in the very place where the act was performed. History cally it was correct, undoubtedly. It has the form; it has all the merits that Da Vinci's painting of the Last Supprever had, I guess, and is quite as commentable as its accuracy of details. I hope this Senate has not at tained to that pitch of excellence in the matter of art t refuse the gift of a painting which has sold in the market

It is true that Mr. Howe, in his wanderings through the Louvre during the recesses of the conference, will not come across the Last Supper of Da Vince. But he will be able to see and closely examine many other pictures of great interest, the productions of foreign art. It is to be hoped that he will put his observations and criticisms into some form accessible to the American public.

The half-holiday movement has oulekly sorne fruit. It was formally inaugurated last Saturday, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Machinista while several unions other than that of the machinists, notably those of the tailors, shoe nakers, tinsmiths, boiler makers, and carpon ters and joiners, also had representatives at the estival, with a view of extending the benefits of this new movement to their own trades. It was i joyous occasion for the workingmen and their wives and children, as it wall might be; for the ommittee were able to report the names of some of the oldest, strongest, and best employ ng firms as acceding to the grant of one haifholiday a week, without attempting to mer its pleasure and its uses by docking the wages. No regular course of events became an office- | that hardly any one knows the meaning of. | and then it will spread to other trades. Those |

workingmen who are accustomed to observe Sunday as a religious day will then find a few hours each week for social recreation with families and friends, and still keep Sunday for its oustomary purposes.

Mr. Andrew D. White, Minister to Berlin, has just illustrated once more the way in which a foreign Minister can be utilized, and thereby has suggested a possible future for our diplomatic service.

The question of the admission of the Cornell parsmen to the Henley regatta coming up, Minister WHITE sends a message to Mr. GILLIG, in London, as follows:

"I take pleasure in certifying that all the gentlemen amed, including the substitute who comes with the crew, remembers of the Cornell Priversity beating organiza-on, in full and regular standing, and amateurs."

In our Consul at Manchester we already had one of the boating celebrities of the day. It will be remembered that Consul SHAW represented HANLAN on both the first and second visits of that famous oarsman to England, and that the negotiations were to some extent conducted in his presence, it being an international affair. Now we have a still higher officer in the foreign service lending his aid to aquatic sports.

Possibly, also, the Henley affair may ye require some delicate diplomacy, as the strictly legal right to take part in it has been forfeited by the Cornell crew, through their failure to make their entry in senson, while, on the other hand, there is a chance to repair this disaster by careful negotiations, and by putting the matter on the high ground of international courtesy. In this the experience and services of our Minister to Berlin would come into play.

Why not extend this theory of the vocation of the Minister and the Consul to the whole foreign, or, at least, to the whole foreign diplomatic, service? Among our principal relations with foreign nations nowadays, outside of trade. are those of international sports. Beyond this domain there is little to break the monotony. Schenck killed the time in teaching poker to the natives; INDEX Noves, in travelling about Egypt : Lowell, in telling his countrymen where the theatres are. Minister White is said to have employed his large leisure profitably enough in getting up a new set of lectures for Cornell; and it is a familiar fact that book making is often the cause or consequence of a foreign appointment. But in the fields of rowing pigeon shooting, cricket, horse racing, yachting, rifle practice, and pedestrianism, our international relations are becoming so extensive that the movement begun by Messrs, White and SHAW is significant.

Mr. F. HABT, the pedestrian of color, who s now in England for the purpose of upholding the honor of the star-spangled banner in a foot race with Mr. Rowell, is taking a nove method of training. He has been arrested, examined, and committed for trial, on the charge of assaulting a woman, and depriving her of five-and-twenty shillings. Whether as a mark of respect for his pedestrian prowess or in the ordinary course of law, F. HART has been released from custody on light bail. He can now proceed with his preparations for the race; but the episode which led to their interruption, and to the appearance of our distinguished countryman in the Mariborough Police Court, is painful.

## THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF IT.

UTICA, June 4.-Let no sensible man be lieve that Mr. Conkling has been so egregiously mistaken in his strength as, on the surface of things, he may appear to have been. He would probably have resigned had he been absolutely without hope of a reclection; and it is by no means certain that that would not have been perfectly sensible and prudent, in view of his objects further along. Those who imagine that this sagacious and fertile leader, who has been the victor of so many hard-fought fields, had thrown down his commission in a mere personal pique are likely to be undeceived before many months. This step is only a part of a prearranged plan of battle, carefully considered by the chieftain of the old imperial guard who railied to Grant at Chicago. They bargained with Garfield, and elected him on the understanding that he was not to throw the weight of his Administration against them. But they knew their man, and long before the inauguration they had quietly provided a scheme of conduct against the contingency of treachery. This was all settled before Grant's departure for Mexico. The ex-President's letter to Senator Jones takes precisely the same po-litical ground as Conkling's letter to the Governor; it is written in precisely the same spirit, and, curiously enough, makes precisely the same mistake about Mr. Fish. But Grant's letter was written a month before Mr. Conkling's, and must have been based on information received at least a month earlier, or before the

to practise law, or to get rid of mere persona annoyance arising out of his attitude toward the Administration. He resigned in accordance with a deep-laid scheme to break down Garfield and Blaine, and build up Grant and Conkling for 1884. He was convinced that he could no honorably make his fight in the Senate without a new commission from the party in this State but he was also convinced that, having laid the commission he held, he could with equal propriety make his fight under a new one or without any at all. Mr. Conkling has evidently used a very small portion of his magazine of explosives. When the present contest is ended he will doubtless feet more at liberty in that particular; and the Half Breeds may be very certain that what he has in reserve will produce something of a shake.

# The President Badly Run Down in Health.

Washington, June 4 .- Mr. Garfield has gone down to Hampton Roads for a two days! absence affort, where nothing can reach him to disturb. He needed this rest, as all who have met him lately could readily believe. The President has been greatly wearied of late. Though this is the period-with Congress gone and little doing to require much labor-of usual rest and quiet Garffeld has become greatly worn even since the adjournment. Outwardly there is nothing in the Senatorial contest at Albany to cause him anxiety, while to all appearances the Star route investigation should have afforded him special gratification, except the shock to his moral nature from the depravity of the conspirators, and this his philosophy ought to enable him to withstand. Therefore, the running down, so to speak, of the President has caused some comment, as well as anxiety, on the part of those near him. His present relaxation was loubtless undertaken by their advice, Garffeld does not possess the faculty of throw-

ing off care or the power to relieve himself of envieties incident to grave duties and harassing responsibilities. Besides, as has been remarked by persons frequently coming in con act with the him, he has of inte appeared "like one who has special trouble pulling him down.

#### News from Ulster County. From the Kingson Freeman.

George Lusher of Shandaken has bought a culture and that a matched team. He has also been minimally partiant unique and getting really for carry of boarders, around. I bearders around.

Devoe's ment inacket in Libral is now open and looks the nationals, while its coal of red, white, and blue paint. patriotic, with its coat of red, w

Lawyer they has moved from widow Detraff's house that of Mrs. North, tornorly corned by Mr. Walker. Your correspondent, while fishing in the brook on the uncertaint side of the believer, near Plant fields, und a dead cow in the brook about three and one half design the mouth of the stream. She was mired in

Hawl Yapple and wife of Port Jervis are visiting friends a Pond Endy. It is said there is a scarcity of dressmakers in town.

ITALY'S NATIONAL SHOW,

The Homan Exhibits-A Whole Palnes Set Apart for Works of Art. MILAN, April 21 .- The enthusiasm, as the onth of April passes swiftly away and the 1st of May, with the opening of the National Expo-

sition, approaches, continues to increase daily. Even Rome, which has sent comparatively so little to the Industrial Department hitherto, but which can send so much to the Department of Fine Arts, has been awakened to the fact that the capital of united Italy must make a fitting display on this great occasion—the greatest certainly which the peninsula has witnessed. Perhaps there was, at first, a little local jeal-

ousy in the feeling which prevented the capital from responding with promptness and heartiness to the invitation of the Milanese Commission. But, on a little reflection, the Romans must have perceived that the sanitary condition of their city from June to October is always such as to forbid visitors from gathering there. It is hot enough in the capital of Lombardy during the summer and autumn months, but at least there are no malaria fevers to be dreaded, and the delightful Italian lakes are within a few hours by rall and trainway—as near as the favorite summer resorts of our New York business men are to the metropolis. So there has been of late quite a stir in Roman

artistic and industrial circles about the choice of articles to be sent to Milan. There have been public displays in conspicuous places of the very best products of modern genius and skill. Royalty has been invited or induced to examine these masterpieces, and of course after royalty came trooping the whole world of fashion, not to speak of the world of business, which had more than mere curiosity to gratify.

Nor need the most eminent artists and most skilled artisans of Rome have any fear lest their works may be hidden away out of sight in a corner, as we remember to have seen, so late as October, 1876, some of the gems of our own sculptor, Bodgers, hidden away at the Philadelphia Centennial. Nor will their works lack appreciative visitors and the opportunity of being compared with productions of the rarest merit. A whole palace—the former Palazzo

ing compared with productions of the rarest merit. A whole palace—the former Palazzo del Senato, and now the Palace of Archives, under the direction of the renowned historian-poet-novelist Cesare Cantū—is set apart for the fine arts. They have covered over with class roofs the two vast interior courts of the palace, and there one can already see with equal wonder and admiration the various, beautiful, and exquisite works of Italian art in the ninsteenth century. Last summer, there was a national exhibition of the fine and useful attained the various of the fine and useful arts in Turin. It was a most creditable display, and it took us by surprise. But if Italy was proud of that exhibition of works of genius, surely she must be far more so of the furthcoming one. Even at the present incomplete stage of preparation, the fine art department is simply wonderful, and they say that the best has yet to come.

The palace thus devoted to the Art Exhibition adjoins the public gardens, which have been given up for this year to the Exposition. Looking down from the central spire of the cathedral or one of the towers of the palace adjoining the gardens on the vast piles of building which radiate on every side from the great central hall, a stranger would be inclined to ask whether a single country—especially one so devoid, apparently, as Italy is of great industrial and commercial establishments—ean find within itself material enough to fill that enormous space. And yet they have had to find room for the fine arts in the Palazzo de l'Archivio, while a portion of the Villa Reale accommodates some of the most interesting objects ever seen in any exposition—looms and workshops in full operation. In the certife of the Villa, for instance, one may see bow tho jewellers, the gold and silver smiths of Milan and of other parts of Italy, elaborate those exquisite wares which are the ornaments of our New York tables and the pride of America's wives and daughters.

At the present moment a discussion of intense interest is going on in

exquisite wares which are the ornaments of our New York tables and the pride of America's wives and daughters.

At the present moment a discussion of intense interest is going on in the Italian press, as well as among leading men of science, statesmen, and manufacturers, over the scientific questions and industrial problems which this Exposition will enable Italian and foreign economists to solve. Where and how is the best article produced in every line of industry? In all the world's fairs held since that of London in 1851, the comparative studies suggested by this great problem were uppermost in the minds of the most practical and most enlightened. It is enough to say that it has not yet received anything like a satisfactory solution, procisely because these comparative studies could not be made, or wore not made, for one reason or another. Certainly, since our Centennial of 1876, the astonishing success which has attended in the European and even in the English market, the productions of more than one branch of American industry, proves that our manufacturers and artisans knew how to profit by a comparison of their own devices with the methods of foreign skill. Here are the three pregnant questions or problems put by Francesco Lattart to the exhibitors of Florence in 1861, and which could not them be answered; now they are submitted to the Milan Commission for renewed discussion and solution:

If neach branch of industry what province

re submitted to the Minan Commission for re-lewed discussion and solution:

I. In each branch of industry what province or country in Italy furnishes products superior o those of all the others?

II. In each branch of our industries what part of Italy, estimating the quality and cost of he articles produced, turns out the best articles of the lowest price? at the lowest price?

III. In what branch of industry does Italy, taking into account both the quality and the price of her priducts, show herself inferior to

ceived at least a month earlier, or before the writer left the country. The plan, therefore, whatever it may be, was devised before Garfield was fairly seated, and had the full concurrence of Gen. Grant. It appears, indeed, that Mr. Conkling himself makes no secret of these facts, and boidly avows that his purpose was not private or personal, but public and political. The New York Herald, which is not likely to misunderstand him, has the following:

From his own his there is authority for staing that Mr. Conkling, in taking the step of resigning his nearing in the latted States Senate and counsel for many or the most prominent the Lexislature, acted from no mere impaired the moment, but rom coil and deliberate reflection, essianced by the advice and counsel of many of the most prominent Expublicans in the party belonging to this and other states.

It is plain that Mr. Conkling has not resigned.

It is plain that Mr. Conkling has not resigned to practice law, or to get rid of mere personal.

## PUT UP THE SHUTTERS EARLIER. The Demand of Clothiers' and Grocers' Clerks for Fewer Hours of Work.

There was a fair attendance at the meet-

ing of the Retail Clothing Salesmen's Early Closing Association yesterday at Saier's Hall, West Thirty-sixth street. It was the opinion of those present that their moval across town had them in numbers. The Executive Committee said that they were distributing 5,000 circulars embodying the purposes of the asso ciation. J. Albert Wood, Chairman of this committee, asked members to make strenuous efforts to increase their membership. It was not money so much as strength that was needed. A money so much as strength that was needed. A committee of seventeen was appointed to converse with the proprietors of all civiling stores from the Battery to Harlem, and endeavor to work up a public sentiment for the movement. They will carry lists, and ask that the names of clothlers who sympathizs with them he signed to the promise that they will close every avening excent Saturdays on and after July 5.

A well-attended meeting of Section 1 of the Grocery and Tea Clerks Union was held yes, terday afternoon at Molodie Hall. East Fith street. President Wm. Grote was in the chair. The Committee on Early Closing reported that they had obtained the signatures of nearly all the grocers from the Battery to Fourteenty all the grocers from the Battery to Fourteent street to close on and after to-night at 8 o'clock. A dozen grocers had refused, and in speeches which followed it was strongly urged that these men's atoms. which followed it was strongly urged that the men's stores be Boycotted. An appeal will made to the public for that purpose.

#### Tired, Bewildered, and Unhappy. From the Boston Herald. Washington, June 3.—The President is

troubled in mind. A prominent politician, who was a Grant maniust summer, called on him today. He says he President went over the whole subject of the Nes Verk controversy. He showed great anxiety of ituation, expressing tear as to the result upon the coun-ry at large. He realized that he could be field responside by the party for its disruption, from the fact that he was at its head, but he excused himself, and laid all the dame upon Mr. Conking for the quarrel. He claimed that Mr. Blaine did not dictate Robertson's appointment. ledwelf at length on the efforts he has made to co ciliate the New York Sciator, and seemed ut-terly bewildered by the Janger of the situa-tion. He had no solution of the problem to offer, but seemed to be hopelessly waiting for something to turn up. Another prominent public man, who was for Sherman for President before the uneago Convenien. ow the President sesterday, and reports him in mice he same frame of mind. He ways, however, that the President is more troubled by matters right here than at be one continual round of He does not believe that the President has the strage to say so to his Premier, even the it himself thoroughly. He reports that his peace of mond is gone, and he broads over the roin that has been wrought in his party during his administration cont ally. A third triend reports that he is very charrined at the spectacle presented to the Administration divided against itself. presented to the country by JAY GOULD AT GOULDSBORO.

His Little Rebellion-Defeated by the Milltary, but Victorious in Court.

live not far from here and when he came to Scranton the other day with Sam Sloan and Sidney Dillon there was a general desire to see him. He did not stay very long, however, to make or renew acquaintances. His train came thundering down from Moscow at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and the order, "Clear the track!" went through from here to Oswego as soon as his party came in sight. Here he found time to step out on the platform. The only new acquaintance he made with W. R. Storrs, general coal agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Storrs is an austere, thorough-going, hard-working man, who has general supervision of the mines in this section. When Gould and he were introduced, he asked after Gould's health, and the latter replied by asking." What's your capacity?" He meant for producing coal, Mr. Storrs understood, and promptly answered, after which the party boarded their special train, and went fly-ing through the Notch.

party boarded their special train, and went flying through the Notch.

An old man who saw Gould on the platform, and heard that he could not remember whether he gave his check for five millions or tan millions when he gathered in a little telegraph stock, said: 'I worked with him more than a quarter of a century ago up the mountain at Gouldsboro. He got into a snari with the authorities there about the ownership of the old tannery, and the military had to be called out to drive him from possession. He was as hard to flight then as he is to-day. The whole region was excited about it, and the affair was known all over the country as 'the Gouldsboro rebellion.' A big inweith grew out of it, Charley Pike of Wilkesbarre delended Gould, and got him off all right."

The scene of the tannery warfare of which the old man spoke is a short distance south of this city, on the Pocno Mountain. When Gould passed through it the other day he is said to have remarked to Sloan: "This place don't seem to have changed much since I ran the tannery here."

In Seranton Gould feasted his eyes on the

seem to have changed much since I ran the tunnery here."

In Scranton Gould feasted his eyes on the glittering lines of coal cars laden with authracite and drawn up in line ready for market. The visit was made principally to look over the ground with a view to increasing the railroad facilities of the place, so as to meet the demands which the completion of the New York. Lackawanna and Western will make on the road. It is thought that, to obviate the congregating of coal ears in the company's yard, planes will be constructed along the billsides north and south of the city to take the coal out of the valley and connect at convenient points with the main lines of the Delaware. Lackawanna and Western.

Sorghum Sugar at \$20 to \$30 a Pound, and Horse Feed that Could Not be Eaten. From the Washington Star.
One of Commissioner Le Duc's experiments

One of Commissioner Le Due's experiments in connection with his sugar making from sorghum has never been made known. This was the salting and packing away under ground of the refuse stalks of sorghum, from which the juice had been pressed by the roller of the sugar mill, for the purpose of making horse feed. Not only was all of the available space allotted for experimental vegetable growth sown with sorghum seed, but a large farm was rented in Virginia, several miles from this city, and about one hundred acres planted with this crop. Saveral buildings were erected on the line of B street south, a steam boiler, engine, and very expensive machinery set up, including a mill for pressing the juice from the stalks, boiling tanks, pumps, defector, evaporator, mixer, centrifugal apparatus. Ac.

As the work progressed, the accumulation of the crushed sorghum stalks was simply immense, and what to do with it was a serious question. The Commissioner generously offered to give it away to poor persons who kept cows or hoss, forfeed. Some of it was carted away for such purpose, but it was a son found that the animals would not eat it. Horses would nibble at it a little, and the harpy thought struck the Commissioner that it could be saved for horse feed by salting and pasking away, and, by excluding the air on the ensilage pian, it could be successfully cured and used by farmers during the winter and spring months in place of law or short feed. A pit, some 20 leet long by 10 or 12 wide, about 8 or 9

plan, it could be successfully cured and used by farmors during the winter and spring months in place of hay or short feed. A pit, some 29 lect long by 10 or 12 wide, about 8 or 9 feet deep, naved and walled up its full height with hard brick set in cement, and covered with a rough board roof to keep the rain out, was filled with the green crushed sorghum stalks, in close and alternate layers of stalks and sait. They were kept through last winter until spring, when a small quantity was taken to the stable and put before the horses, but after all this trouble the ungrateful brutes rejected the stuff, much to the diagnat of its inventor.

The horse feed experiment, like that of the engar, was not a success, and the only thing to fall back on is about fifty barriels of the sorghum juice standing in the open lot, and now supposed to be undergoing the process of turning to vinegar. How this will pan out for use on greens and enblage is not yet known.

There is still another undeveloped project, that of making a compost of sorghum stalks and free lime, a large pit of which was made is tall near by the layers feed at the time.

There is still another undeveloned project, that of making a compost of sorghum stalks and free lime, a large pit of which was made last fail near by the horse feed pit; but it appears that the stalks remain hard, like drychips of wood, and refuse to be rotted. It is said by some that the few bounds of brown sugar made by Commissioner Le Due last season cost the Government from \$20 to \$30 per nound, and was sold by a grocer in this city for five cents per pound.

To the Eprron of THE SUN-Sir: Rivers running through an alluvial or sandy seal take a crooked course to the sea, because the slope of the valleys through which they run is so great in proportion to the amount and weight of the water to be conveyed down in a given time, that if the stream went straight down the valleys it anable to resist the action of the current. Make the banks of the stream of cast iron, and the

slope as steep as you please, and you may make the stream straight, no matter what the amount of water. Take any crooked stream you please, say where the current is three miles per hour, and diminish the amount of water to be carried in at to such an extent that when made straight to the sea the current will be only three miles per hour, and your stream will remain straight. Take the same grooked stream, and diminish the slope of the valley through which it meanders, until the cur nt will be only three nairs per hour when the channel made stroight, and it will not erook.

de stroight, and it will not crook.

The state accuss relate only be general laws regulating
this of water, and do not take into consideration
y acceleutal causes for their bends, such as floads, its of sand, and so on.

Its of sand, and so on.

It truth may be established by examining the map of is very great, the slope of the velley through is very great, the slope of the velley through is very great, the slope of the velley through it runs show each tickes to the son, and the river touths sainly, look at the implicitly. New if cashs, and below as bent below that viry, and you find this same meanly straight. The reas no dishibit that here the e first bend below that vir, and you find this same ver marris struct. The reas no ultis bettail here the size of the value is less than one-final of the slope may and the banks are formed as offer sail. We all know that a becometive can climb and descend a inclined slopes of a mountain the cold of your parties, and it is for like reasons that rivers running went the inclined slove of vales when it gives a market or proposition, mathematically stated, contains four contains.

First. The amount of water to be conveyed in a given second-The slope of the valley to a direct line to the

Third—The quality of the soil
Fourth—The crouds or length of the streng, measured sitrums.

Give me the figures fairly representing any three of

se elements and I will deflure the fourth of the first his question is one of very area importance, and II if I been droper is under sood militages or definitely would be been saved in the values of the Mississippi.

This of was mode in that river about sorty vours ago, and of was mode in that river about sorty vours ago, and of was mode in the river about sorty vours ago, and said Natches, but allowed distance between Nawween those cities is now the source. But the distance off was made, the river having desirous the supply and the plantations in the WARRINGTON, June 4.

### A Growt from Coney Island. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That

isance, the advertising suiboat, has already turned up gain at Cours Island be there no way or abating it's anything but pleasant to have one syow or the Important if True.

# From the Chinege Tribune

The important secret is now made public that and Allantic and Parille. In this new deal for all we get Uning will receive 1481; or the how such her if In this way the legal emistration that that are since I high thrown in the way of his consolidation will be a year and we see if it is not be a left will be a such as decision I found takes on left will get their will decision of 489; despate Mr. Williams and Kones Harch.

# Olderious to Mr. Poscy.

The members of the Sea Court bar held a as a male cost of and apprincipled calculation and re-solved to have his came springer from the range and attaches a street of the contract respectively.

Poem Attributed, Perhaps Incarcerily, to the Hon. Carl Schurz. From the Chicago Frature.

the tistice? A Campur behoard to here with sunny shope; it's we said it melts behoad her. We are suns and seen no more.

... The Japanese stage is made to revolve,

While one scene is before the public another is in a SCRANTON, Pa., June 5 .- Jay Gould used to

-Miss Rosina Vokes, now Mrs. Ceell Clay,

has retired from the stage, but lately appeared in an acaton burlesque for a charity, -Not only have all the Sunday shows in ncinnati been closed by the new Mayor, but he masta

that Saturday night entertainments, including pulsar balls, shall stop promptly at midnight -Texas is the greatest cattle raising State in the Union, yet the beef eaten there by the raw plans a chiefly brought from Kansas. The reason is that Texas cattle are fat only two months in the year, when he

-John Griscom, the Chicago faster, not only has to combat hunger, but also those who wordeal with him as a lunatic. He has obtained corning a of sanity from several physicians, who say that he is an enthusiast on the subject of fasting, but not irrational -Two thousand dollars reward for Dan

Howland, dead or alive, is offered by the widow of Col. Lacey, whom Howland murdered. The advertisement in

large capitals, occupying one-fourth of a page, appears Colorado paper. Howland had been employed by Lucey -Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, is to be put to mercantile uses. It was when first erected, if not still so, the handsomest and costlicat theatic in the United States. The owner was the late S. N. Pike, a very

weathly distiller, who also erected the Grand Opera House in this city. -Trent invited Strickland to take a drink of peace at Scott, Mo., and thereby settle a long-standing quarrel; but at the same time he laid a big knile on the bar, and said that he was ready to fight instead of diing, if the occasion demanded it. Strickland chose the duel, and they fought until he was mortally wounded.

-Canadians would not consent to let the

abroad, because his home is in Canada, and now the Toronto Gode reminds the Yankees that the winner of the Derby "Is the son of the famous English horse Learning ton, and his dam was the daughter of the no leavene brated English horse Australian. -At the Moody and Sankey meetings in San Francisco, "in the front row, with those where sponded most promptly in soprano to Brother sanker," 'We will now sing, always sat Mrs. King, while opposite her, on, the row of chairs most affected by those why sang bass, sat Major Ranlett." These points are recalled

now by the elopement of Mrs. King and the Major -Decoration Day was not generally observed this year in the South and Southwest, though is former years it had been made an occasion of great cere mony. The Louisville Courier-Journal says it ought to is sholished, because it " is obviously becoming an oppotunity for demogogues to display themselves while vitalizing and playing upon the passions and projeduce

of the people. This is, of course, true of both sides to thi unbealthy regival of warlike memories? -Sarah C. Sauerbier of Philadelphia devised an estate worth \$750,000 to four nephews and two nieces, entirely cutting off a fifth nephew, Charles Christ man, who had formerly been her favorite. He deter mined to contest the will. He obtained citations for the six heirs, and went to their residence to serve the pa-pers. A few minutes afterward he was flung into the street, having been beaten, scratched, and bitten. He

infers that he will meet with some opposition in his suit

-The danger of violent exercise is illustrated in the case of Prof. Cannon, a Cincil abnormally He was formerly a powerful man, and had abnormally the was formerly a powerful man, and had abnormally developed his muscles as director of a gymnasium. His health railed suddenly a year ago, and now he is dying of consumption. He firmly believes that his decline was eaused by a blow in the chest, and has brought a suit for damages against the man who struck him; but the medi-cal testimony all agrees that he developed the disease by straining his system in lifting. A common feat with hin was to hit 1,300 pounds. -Small-pox, writes Dr. W. B. Carpenter

to the London Times, is a disease over which central sar itary measures have little or no central. Whithers ever contagiom is conveyed, any "unprotected" person is liable to be attacked by it. The experience of the fee landic epidemic is most significant in this respect. An Icelandic sailor went to Denmark, there took the smallpax, and died. His clothes were sent back to his family in Jeeland; and that importation of the poison, notwith standing the sparseness of the population, was fain to 18,000 persons in the course of six mouths—many, it is expressly stated, then taking the disease who had pro-

-The Kentucky Regulators are frequently thown to be cowardly. They are quick to ivnet determines men and women, but will always run when they see ar hed resistance. A recent illustration was the mole-bing of Birly Niskell, who had incurred their despicasure by giving information to the revenue authorities about illicit distilleries. Forty men rode to Billy's calm in the night to hang him. They surrounded the but so that be might not escape, and set up a rell to call him not. He did not emerge cowering and supplicating, but with a ride acress his shoulder and his head up. The Regulators fied precipitately, a few of the more valiant stopping to

-A little Cincinnati boy has been slowly wasting away with some unexplained disease for severa months. The German women of the neighborhood coneluded that he was a victim of witcheraft, and sent s committee to inform the parents who did not accept the explanation, but permitted an examination of the led. There is a German superstition that witches cause feathers in a hed to weave themselves into a wreath, and that whoever sleeps on it will become ill, dying who the ends of the wreath come together. Sure enough, th women found in the boy's bed what they declared was a

witch's wreath. It was sprinkled with salt and burned, in accordance with a traditional method. -A young English nobleman, according to the Lendon World, whose own finances are not in very his rate order, and who is obliged to measure his own ex penses by the length of his purse, received a cool reque kindly pay up his debts, amounting, so be tween three and four thousand pounds. As this is by a means the first time, the Earl earnestly present his order that he might pay them off once and The next day the schedule was duly presented, and the demand rose this time to the time of ten thousan pounds. The most wonderful and unsecontiable part of whole of this true story is, that the elder brother

paid the money. -The largest body of people in this country keeping themselves separate from the rest of the population are the Mennonities in Kansas. They are test man in language and customs, though they came from southern Russia. They undertook to establish culture life to Kansas, similar to that which they had left to Er rose the tarms running off from the village in long, not row strips; but this plan was not found practicable, and nor. Where the land is owned in quarter sections, how ever four tonses are built in the adjacent out a rule, the Mounonities are richer than the average Western farmers. They are not a minimistic, as has been said, though clannish, and apposed to making so cally or in business with the people around thou.

-Assaf Pasha has sent 500 men to the pasin of Troy to aid in the destruction of the locasts 1 the heat of the day they are taken by derro. the and massed shinch deep, they are stamped or the out with the fact. In the collection of the localities in sect hesitates to jump on to white colored elems, but us no objection to dark. The difference in the take on with the footin the early marning and in the eveplates in the minor stage of its growth being first fortened weights about first art to the time closely passed this of men shuffing their list. 5 in

-Trieveling has become the fashionab pursuated the young meaning England and as the never bill to collect in the white of factor. We their admitters the trial of has been admitted with the grant appearance. At first it was superferently and the collection of the co Since the or Wapaper account of the rule Taken Mainety and the Princess Besting on 1999 all scrupte has toutshed. It is niged that me exist, as the timen, whomas a heaver fit and the which to sither used with as much case and, as when a formar days also used to follow has high motival bases in pass the translation. supposessors of the linearly and tenovers also the corners should be give upon a new re-

the daily visits to royalty of Lord P. Bestrace II is part with annexed Alexand. I Bestrace II is part with some real disk If who he me a self-line a constant sel II amount of the III Committee III is examinational for I have seen a 181 78. is the said to be a sore threat, a distressing cough, astima, or any symptoms indicating a parameter or bounding affection, are speedily removed by Dr. Jayine's Expectorant—add.

[ayoute daughter by her sing.] been anothing but a happy one may 10th will able able you on a number of world heep fact youngest

SUNBEAMS.